

Chamorro language

Chamorro (English: /tʃəˈmɒroʊ/^[2] Chamorro: *Finuʻ Chamorro* (CNMI), *Finoʻ CHamoru* (Guam)^[3]) is an Austronesian language spoken by about 58,000 people (about 25,800 people on Guam and about 32,200 in the rest of the Mariana Islands and elsewhere).^[4] It is the native and spoken language of the Chamorro people, the indigenous people of the Marianas (Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Guam is a US territory while the CNMI has greater autonomy as a US commonwealth). There are three different dialects of Chamorro — Guamanian, Rotanese, and the general NMI (Saipan and Tinian) dialects.

Contents
Classification
Speakers
Revitalization efforts
Phonology
 Vowels
 Consonants
Grammar
 Pronouns
Orthography
Vocabulary
 Numbers
 Days of the Week
 Months
 Basic phrases
Studies
See also
Footnotes
References
 Notes
 References
Further reading
External links

Classification

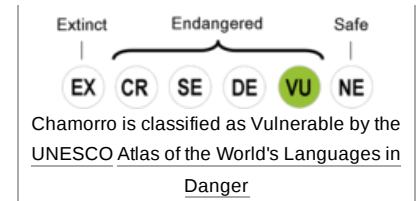
Unlike most of its neighbors, Chamorro is not classified as a Micronesian or Polynesian language. Rather, like Palauan, it possibly constitutes an independent branch of the Malayo-Polynesian language family.^[5]^[6]

At the time the Spanish rule over Guam ended, it was thought that Chamorro was a semi-creole language, with a substantial amount of the vocabulary of Spanish origin and beginning to have a high level of mutual intelligibility with Spanish. It is reported that even in the early 1920s, Spanish was reported to be a living language in Guam for commercial transactions, but the use of Spanish and Chamorro was rapidly declining as a result of English pressure.

Spanish influences in Chamorro exist due to three centuries of Spanish colonial rule. Many words in the Chamorro lexicon are of Latin etymological origin via Spanish, but their use conforms with indigenous grammatical structures. Furthermore, indigenous pronunciation has "nativized" most words of foreign origin that have not conformed to the ways that indigenous speakers of the language are accustomed to making sounds. By some, it may be considered a mixed language^[7] under a historical point of view even though it remains independent and unique. In his *Chamorro Reference Grammar*, Donald M. Topping states:

Chamorro	
<i>Finuʻ Chamoru</i>	
Native to	Mariana Islands
Ethnicity	Chamorro
Native speakers	58,000 (2005–2015) ^{[1]}
Language family	<div>Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chamorro</div>
Official status	
Official language in	 Guam <div> Northern Mariana Islands</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-1	ch (http s://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/lang_codes_name.php?iso_639_1=ch)
ISO 639-2	cha (http s://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/lang_codes_name.php?code_ID=79)
ISO 639-3	cha
Glottolog	cham1312 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/cham1312)
ELP	Chamorro (http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/846)
 <div>Map of the Mariana Islands region, showing the location of the Chamorro language area.</div>	

"The most notable influence on Chamorro language and culture came from the Spanish.... There was wholesale borrowing of Spanish words and phrases into Chamorro, and there was even some borrowing from the Spanish sound system. But this borrowing was linguistically superficial. The bones of the Chamorro language remained intact.... In virtually all cases of borrowing, Spanish words were forced to conform to the Chamorro sound system.... While Spanish may have left a lasting mark on Chamorro vocabulary, as it did on many Philippine and South American languages, it had virtually no effect on Chamorro grammar.... Japanese influence on Chamorro was much greater than that of German but much less than Spanish. Once again, the linguistic influence was restricted exclusively to vocabulary items, many of which refer to manufactured objects....^[8]



In contrast, in the essays found in *Del español al chamorro. Lenguas en contacto en el Pacífico* (2009), [Rafael Rodríguez-Ponga](#) refers to modern Chamorro as a "mixed language" of "Hispanic-Austronesian" origins and estimates that approximately 50% of the Chamorro lexicon comes from Spanish, whose contribution goes far beyond loanwords.

Rodríguez-Ponga (1995) considers Chamorro to be a Spanish-Austronesian or a Spanish-Austronesian mixed language or at least a language that has emerged from a process of contact and *creolization* on the island of Guam since modern Chamorro is influenced in vocabulary and has in its grammar many elements of Spanish origin: verbs, articles, prepositions, numerals, conjunctions, etc.^[9]

The process, which began in the 17th century and ended in the early 20th century, meant a profound change from the old Chamorro (paleo-Chamorro) to modern Chamorro (neo-Chamorro) in its grammar, phonology, and vocabulary.^[10]

Speakers

The Chamorro language is threatened, with a precipitous drop in language fluency over the past century. It is estimated that 75% of the population of Guam was literate in the Chamorro language around the time the United States captured the island during the Spanish–American War^[11] (there are no similar language fluency estimates for other areas of the Mariana Islands during this time). A century later, the 2000 U.S. Census showed that fewer than 20% of Chamorros living in Guam speak their heritage language fluently, and the vast majority of those were over the age of 55.

A number of forces have contributed to the steep, post-World War II decline of Chamorro language fluency. There is a long history of colonization in the Marianas, beginning with the Spanish colonization in 1668 and, eventually, the American acquisition of Guam in 1898 (whose hegemony continues to this day). This imposed power structures privileging the language of the region's colonizers. According to estimates, a large majority, as stated above (75%), maintained active knowledge of the Chamorro language even during the Spanish colonial era, but this was all to change with the advent of American imperialism and enforcement of the English language.

In Guam, the language suffered additional suppression when the U.S. government banned the Chamorro language in schools and workplaces in 1922. They collected and burned all Chamorro dictionaries.^[12] Similar policies were undertaken by the Japanese government when they controlled the region during World War II. After World War II, when Guam was recaptured by the United States, the American administrators of the island continued to impose "no Chamorro" language restrictions in local schools, teaching only English and disciplining students for speaking their indigenous tongue.^[13]

Even though these oppressive language policies were progressively lifted, Chamorro usage had substantially decreased. Subsequent generations were often raised in households where only the oldest family members were fluent. Lack of exposure made it increasingly difficult to pick up Chamorro as a second language. Within a few generations, English replaced Chamorro as the language of daily life.

There is a difference in the rate of Chamorro language fluency between Guam and the rest of the Marianas. On Guam (called *Guåhan* by Chamorro speakers, from the word *guaha*, meaning "have"; its English gloss "We have" references the island's providing everything needed to live^{[14][15]}) the number of native Chamorro speakers has dwindled in the last decade or so. In the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI), young Chamorros speak the language fluently but prefer to use English when speaking to their children. Chamorro is common among Chamorro households in the Northern Marianas, but fluency has greatly decreased among Guamanian Chamorros during the years of American rule in favor of American English, which is commonplace throughout the inhabited Marianas.

Today, NMI Chamorros and Guamanian Chamorros disagree strongly on each other's linguistic fluency. An NMI Chamorro would say that Guamanian Chamorros speak the language incorrectly or speak "broken Chamorro", whereas a Guamanian Chamorro might consider the form used by NMI Chamorros to be archaic.

Revitalization efforts

Representatives from Guam have unsuccessfully lobbied the United States to take action to promote and protect the language.



Hafa Adai sign at [Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport](#) in Guam

In 2013, "Guam will be instituting Public Law 31-45 (https://web.archive.org/web/20150924024021/http://www.guamlegislature.org/Public_Laws_31st/P.L.%2031-45%20SBill%20No.%2095-31.pdf), which increases the teaching of the Chamorro language and culture in Guam schools," extending instruction to include grades 7–10.^[16]

Other efforts have been made in recent times, most notably Chamorro immersion schools. One example is the Hurão Guåhan Academy, at the Chamorro Village in Hagåtña, GU. This program is led by Ann Marie Arceo and her husband, Ray Arceo. According to Hurão's official YouTube page, "Hurão Academy is one if not the first Chamoru Immersion Schools that focus on the teaching of Chamoru language and Self-identity on Guam. Hurão was founded as a non-profit in June 2005."^[17] The academy has been praised by many for the continuity of the Chamoru language.

Other creative ways to incorporate and promote the Chamorro language have been found in the use of applications for smartphones, internet videos and television. From Chamorro dictionaries,^[18] to the most recent "Speak Chamorro" app,^[19] efforts are growing and expanding in ways to preserve and protect the Chamorro language and identity.

On YouTube, a popular Chamorro soap opera *Siha*^[20] has received mostly positive feedback from native Chamorro speakers on its ability to weave dramatics, the Chamorro language, and island culture into an entertaining program. On TV, *Nihi! Kids* is a first-of-its-kind show, because it is targeted "for Guam's nenis that aims to perpetuate Chamoru language and culture while encouraging environmental stewardship, healthy choices and character development."^[21]

Phonology

Chamorro has 24 phonemes: 18 are consonants and 6 are vowels.

Vowels

Chamorro has at least 6 vowels, which include:

- /a/, open back unrounded vowel equivalent to the "a" in "father."
- /æ/, near-open front unrounded vowel equivalent to the "a" in "cat."
- /e/, close-mid front unrounded vowel equivalent to the "e" in the Received Pronunciation of "met".
- /i/, close front unrounded vowel equivalent to the "ee" in "sleep."
- /o/, close-mid back unrounded vowel equivalent to the "o" in "corn."
- /u/, close back rounded vowel equivalent to the "u" in "flu."

Consonants

Below is a chart of Chamorro consonants; all are unaspirated.

Table of consonant phonemes of Chamorro

	<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental/Alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Nasal</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>ɲ</u>	<u>ŋ</u>	
<u>Plosive</u>	<u>p</u> <u>b</u>	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>		<u>k</u> <u>g</u> <u>gʷ</u>	<u>ʔ</u>
<u>Affricate</u>		<u>t͡s</u> <u>d͡z</u>			
<u>Fricative</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>s</u>			<u>h</u>
<u>Tap</u>		<u>ɾ</u> <u>ɽ</u>			
<u>Approximant</u>	(w)	<u>l</u>			

- /w/ does not occur initially.
- Affricates t͡s d͡z can be realized as palatal [tʃ dʒ] before non-low front vowels.^[22]

Grammar

Chamorro is a VSO or verb–subject–object language. However, the word order can be very flexible and change to SVO (subject–verb–object), like English, if necessary to convey different types of relative clauses depending on context and to stress parts of what someone is trying to say or convey. Again, that is subject to debate as those on Guam believe the Chamorro word order is flexible, but those in the CNMI do not.

Chamorro has many Spanish loanwords and other words have Spanish etymological roots (such as *tenda* "shop/store" from Spanish *tienda*), which may lead some to mistakenly conclude that the language is a Spanish creole, but Chamorro very much uses its loanwords in a Micronesian way (*bumobola* "playing ball" from *bola* "ball, play ball" with verbalizing infix -um- and reduplication of the first syllable of root).

Chamorro is also known for its wh-agreement in the verb. The agreement morphemes agree with features (roughly the grammatical case feature) of the question phrase and replace the regular subject–verb agreement in transitive realis clauses:^[23]

- ## Pronouns

	Free	Absolutive	Agentive	Irrealis nominative	Possessive
1st person singular	guǎhu	yu'	hu	(bai) hu	-hu/-ku
2nd person singular	hǎgu	hao	un	un	-mu
3rd person singular	guiya	gui'	ha	u	-ña
1st person plural inclusive	hita	hit	ta	(u) ta	-ta
1st person plural exclusive	hami	ham	in	(bai) in	-mami
2nd person plural	hamyu	hamyu	en	en	-miyu
3rd person plural	siha	siha	ma	uha/u/uma	-ñaiha

Orthography

,	A a	Ä ä	B b	CH (Guam) Ch (NMI) ch	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i	K k	L l	M m	N n	Ñ ñ	NG (Guam) Ng (NMI) ng	O o	P p	R r	S s	T t	U u	Y y
/ʔ/ (glottal stop)	/æ/ æ	/ɑ/ ɑ	/b/	/ts/	/d/	/e/	/f/	/g/	/h/	/i/	/k/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/ɲ/ ɲ	/ŋ/	/o/	/p/	/r/ r	/s/	/t/	/u/	/dz/

The letter ⟨y⟩ is usually (though not always) pronounced more like *dz* (an approximation of the regional Spanish pronunciation of *y* as [dʒ]); it is also sometimes used to represent the same sound as the letter *i* by Guamanian speakers. The phonemes represented by ⟨n⟩ and ⟨ñ⟩ as well as ⟨a⟩ and ⟨â⟩ are not always distinguished in print. Thus the Guamanian place name spelled Yona is pronounced "Dzonía"/[dʒoɲa], not *[jona] as might be expected. ⟨Ch⟩ is usually pronounced like *ts* rather than like English *ch*. Chamorro ⟨r⟩ is usually a tap /ɾ/, but is rolled /r/ between vowels, and it is a retroflex approximant /ɻ/, like English *r*, at the beginning of words. Words that begin with *r* in the Chamorro lexicon are exclusively loanwords.

Chamorro has geminate consonants which are written double (GG, DD, KK, MM, NGNG, PP, SS, TT), native diphthongs AI and AO, plus OI, OE, IA, IU, IE in loanwords; penultimate stress, except where marked otherwise, if marked at all in writing, usually with an acute accent, as in *asút* 'blue' or *dánqkulu* 'big'. Unstressed vowels are limited to /ə i u/, though they are often spelled A E O. Syllables

may be consonant-vowel-consonant, as in *che’lu* 'sibling', *diskåtga* 'unload', *mamåhlão* 'shy', or *oppop* 'lie face down', *gåtus* (Old Chamorro word for 100), *Hagåtña* (capital of Guam); B, D, and G are not distinguished from P, T, and K in that position..

Today, there is an ongoing issue on the Chamorro language orthography between NMI Chamorros and Guamanian Chamorros (example: NMI Chamorro vs. Guamanian CHamoru). As of 2021, the Guamanian Chamorros have come out with an official orthography for the Guamanian dialect,^[25] whereas the NMI Chamorros have yet to develop an official orthography. Rather, the NMI Chamorros spell their words based on how it sounds.

Vocabulary

Numbers

Current common Chamorro uses only the number words of Spanish origin: *uno*, *dos*, *tres*, etc. Old Chamorro used different number words based on categories: basic numbers (for date, time, etc.), living things, inanimate things, and long objects.

English	Modern Chamorro	Old Chamorro			
		Basic Numbers	Living Things	Inanimate Things	Long Objects
one	unu/una (time)	håcha	maisa	hachiyai	takhachun
two	dos	hugua	hugua	hugiyai	takhuguan
three	tres	tulu	tatu	to’giyai	taktulun
four	kuåttru’	fatfat	fatfat	fatfatai	takfatun
five	singku’	lima	lalima	limiyai	takliman
six	sais	gunum	guagunum	gonmiyai	ta’gunum
seven	sietti	fiti	fafiti	fitgiyai	takfitun
eight	ochu’	guålu’	guagualu	guatgiyai	ta’gualun
nine	nuebi	sigua	sasigua	sigiyai	taksiguan
ten	dies	månot	maonot	manutai	takmaonton
hundred	siento	gåtus	gåtus	gåtus	gåtus/manapo

- The number 10 and its multiples up to 90 are dies (10), benti (20), trenta (30), kuårenta (40), sinkuenta (50), sisenta (60), sitenta (70), ochenta (80), nubenta (90). These are similar to the corresponding Spanish terms diez (10), veinte (20), treinta (30), cuarenta (40), cincuenta (50), sesenta (60), setenta (70), ochenta (80), noventa (90).

Days of the Week

Current common Chamorro uses only the Days of the Week which are Spanish in origin but are spelled differently. There is currently an effort by Chamorro Language advocates to introduce/re-introduce native terms for the Chamorro Days of the Week. Unfortunately, both major dialects differ in the terminology used. Guamanian advocates support a number-based system derived from Old Chamorro Numerals, whereas the NMI advocates support a more unique system.

English	Contemporary Chamorro	Modern Chamorro (NMI Dialect)	Modern Chamorro (Guamanian Dialect)
Sunday	Damenggo/Damenggu	Gonggat	Hachåni (Day One)
Monday	Lunes/Lunis	Ha’åni (literally means day)	Haguåni (Day Two)
Tuesday	Måttes/Måttis	Gua’åni	Tulåni (Day Three)
Wednesday	Metkoles/Metkolis	Tolu’åni	Fatfåni (Day Four)
Thursday	Huebes/Huebis	Fa’guåni	Limåni (Day Five)
Friday	Betnes/Betnis	Nimpu’ak	Gunumåni (Day Six)
Saturday	Såbalu	Sambok	Fitåno (Day Seven)

Months

Before the Spanish-based 12-month calendar became predominant, the Chamoru 13-month lunar calendar was commonly used. The first month in the left column below corresponds with January. In the right column are the Spanish-based months.

1	Tumaiguini	January	Ineru

2	Maimu'
3	Umatalaf
4	Lumuhu
5	Makmamao
6	Fananaf/Mananaf
7	Semu
8	Tenhos
9	Lumamlam
10	Fangualu/Fa'gualu
11	Sumongsong
12	Umayanggan
13	Umagahaf

February	Fibreru
March	Måtsu
April	Abrit
May	Måyu
June	Huño
July	Hulio
August	Agosto
September	Septembre
October	Oktubri
November	Nubembre
December	Disembre

[26]

Basic phrases


Håfa adai! / Håfa dei! (phonetic spelling)	"Hello!"	Adios påt Esta [Spanish introduced]	<i>Good bye.</i>	Asta [Spanish introduced from <i>hasta</i>] agupa'	<i>Until tomorrow</i>
Buenas [Spanish introduced]	<i>Greetings</i>	Put Fabot påt [Spanish introduced formal] Fan [Chamorro Informal]	<i>please</i>	Si Yu'us ma'åsi'	<i>Thank you (lit: God have mercy)</i>
Kao mamaolek hao?	<i>How are you? [lit.: Are you doing well?] [informal]</i>	Fanatåtti [Indigenous]	<i>leave later [informal]</i>	Buen probechu [Spanish introduced] påt Hågu mäs	"You're welcome"
Håfa tatatmanu hao?	<i>How are you?[formal]</i>	Buenas dias [Spanish introduced] påt Manana si Yu'us (mostly used on Guam)	<i>Good morning.</i>		
Håyi na'ån mu?	<i>What is your name?</i>	Buenas tåtdes [Spanish introduced]	<i>Good afternoon.</i>		
I na'ån hu si Chris	<i>My name is Chris.</i>	Buenas noches [Spanish introduced] påt Puengen Yu'us	<i>Good night.</i>		
Ñålang yu'	<i>I'm hungry.</i>				
Må'o yu'	<i>I'm thirsty.</i>				

Studies

Chamorro is studied at the [University of Guam](#) and in several academic institutions of Guam and the Northern Marianas.

Researchers in several countries are studying aspects of Chamorro. In 2009, the Chamorro Linguistics International Network (CHIN) was established in Bremen, Germany. CHiN was founded on the occasion of the Chamorro Day (27 September 2009) which was part of the programme of the Festival of Languages. The foundation ceremony was attended by people from Germany, Guam, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States of America.^[27]

See also

-  [Language portal](#)

Footnotes

References

Notes

- [Chamorro \(https://www.ethnologue.com/19/language/cha/\)](https://www.ethnologue.com/19/language/cha/) at *Ethnologue* (19th ed., 2016)
- ["Chamorro" \(https://www.lexico.com/definition/Chamorro\).](https://www.lexico.com/definition/Chamorro) *Lexico UK English Dictionary*. Oxford University Press. n.d.

3. "Chamorro Orthography Rules" (<https://www.guampedia.com/chamorro-orthography-rules/>). *Guampedia*. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20200922175451/https://www.guampedia.com/chamorro-orthography-rules/>) from the original on 22 September 2020. Retrieved 20 August 2020.
4. "Chamorro" (<https://www.ethnologue.com/19/language/cha/>). *Ethnologue* (19th ed.), 2016, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180405025129/https://www.ethnologue.com/19/language/cha/>) from the original on 5 April 2018, retrieved 4 April 2018
5. Blust, Robert (2000). "Chamorro Historical Phonology". *Oceanic Linguistics*. **39** (1): 83–122. doi:10.1353/ol.2000.0002 (<https://doi.org/10.1353/ol.2000.0002>). S2CID 170236058 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:170236058>).
6. Smith, Alexander D. (2017). "The Western Malayo-Polynesian Problem". *Oceanic Linguistics*. **56** (2): 435–490. doi:10.1353/ol.2017.0021 (<https://doi.org/10.1353/ol.2017.0021>). S2CID 149377092 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:149377092>).
7. Rodríguez-Ponga, Rafael (2009). *Del español al chamorro: Lenguas en contacto en el Pacífico* [From Spanish to Chamorro: Languages in Contact in the Pacific] (in Spanish). Madrid: Ediciones Gondo.
8. Topping, Donald (1973). *Chamorro Reference Grammar* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iUQle0R4Y3sC>). University Press of Hawaii. pp. 6 and 7. ISBN 978-0-8248-0269-1.
9. Rodríguez-Ponga, Rafael (1995). *El elemento español en la lengua chamorra (Islas Marianas)* (<http://eprints.ucm.es/3664/>) [The Spanish element in the Chamorro language (Mariana Islands)] (Doctoral thesis) (in Spanish). Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Filología. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100627202213/http://eprints.ucm.es/3664/>) from the original on 27 June 2010. Retrieved 5 July 2010.
10. Rafael Rodríguez-Ponga, *Of Spanish to Chamorro: Language in contact in the Pacific*. Madrid, Ediciones Gondo, 2009, www.edicionesgondo.com [1] (<http://www.edicionesgondo.com>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151002161843/http://www.edicionesgondo.com/>) 2 October 2015 at the Wayback Machine[2] (http://www.edicionesgondo.com/index.php?page=shop.product_details&flypage=shop.flypage&product_id=68&category_id=&manufacturer_id=&option=com_virtuemart&Itemid=8) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20151002121934/http://www.edicionesgondo.com/index.php?page=shop.product_details&flypage=shop.flypage&product_id=68&category_id=&manufacturer_id=&option=com_virtuemart&Itemid=8) 2 October 2015 at the Wayback Machine
11. Carano, Paul; Sanchez, Pedro (1964). *A Complete History of Guam*. Tokyo and Rutland, VT: Charles Tuttle Co.
12. Skutnabb-Kangas 2000: 206; Mühlhäusler 1996: 109; Benton 1981: 122
13. "Education During the US Naval Era" (<http://guampedia.com/u-s-naval-era-education/>). *Guampedia*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100530220718/http://guampedia.com/u-s-naval-era-education/>) from the original on 30 May 2010. Retrieved 22 April 2013.
14. Tamondong, Dionesis (16 February 2010). "Camacho: Name Change Will Affirm Identity" (<http://www.guampdn.com/article/20100216/NEWS01/2160308/1002/Camacho-Name-change-will-affirm-identity>). *Pacific Daily News*. Retrieved 18 February 2010.
15. Saco, José Antonio (1859). *Colección de papeles científicos, históricos, políticos y de otros ramos sobre la isla de Cuba* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mK3UAAAAMAAJ&q=%2522Guaj%25C3%25A1n%2522&pg=PA110>) [Collection of scientific, historical, political and other papers on the island of Cuba] (in Spanish). Vol. 3. Paris: d'Aubusson y Kugelmann. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201113192120/https://books.google.com/books?id=mK3UAAAAMAAJ&q=%2522Guaj%25C3%25A1n%2522&pg=PA110>) from the original on 13 November 2020. Retrieved 16 October 2020.
16. Jones, Michael (29 August 2012). "Guam to Increase Education in Indigenous Language and Culture" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140906155659/http://www.openequalfree.org/ed-news/guam-to-increase-education-in-indigenous-language-culture>). *Open Equal Free. Education. Development*. Archived from the original (<http://www.openequalfree.org/ed-news/guam-to-increase-education-in-indigenous-language-culture>) on 6 September 2014. Retrieved 6 September 2012.
17. "Hurao Guahan" (<https://www.youtube.com/user/HuraoGuahan/about>). *YouTube*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160307142126/https://www.youtube.com/user/HuraoGuahan/about>) from the original on 7 March 2016. Retrieved 19 April 2015.
18. "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150501233657/https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.chamorrodictionary>). Archived from the original (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.chamorrodictionary>) on 1 May 2015. Retrieved 19 April 2015.
19. Sablan, Jerick (19 March 2015). "Apps Help Users Speak, Learn Chamorro" (<https://archive.today/20150419034754/http://www.guampdn.com/article/20150319/NEWS01/303190006/Apps-help-users-speak-learn-Chamorro>). *Pacific Daily News*. Archived from the original (<http://www.guampdn.com/article/20150319/NEWS01/303190006/Apps-help-users-speak-learn-Chamorro>) on 19 April 2015. Retrieved 19 April 2015.
20. Martinez, Lacey A. C. (27 March 2014). "Group Produces Chamorro Soap Opera: Siha Can Be Watched on YouTube" (<https://archive.today/20150419034753/http://www.guampdn.com/article/20140328/LIFESTYLE/303280019/Group-produces-Chamorro-soap-opera-Siha-can-be-watched-on-YouTube>). *Pacific Daily News*. Archived from the original (<http://www.guampdn.com/article/20140328/LIFESTYLE/303280019/Group-produces-Chamorro-soap-opera-Siha-can-be-watched-on-YouTube>) on 19 April 2015. Retrieved 19 April 2015.
21. *NIHI!* (<https://www.nihiguam.org/>), archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191016152935/https://www.nihiguam.org/>) from the original on 16 October 2019, retrieved 16 October 2019 *NIHI!* (<https://www.nihiguam.org/>), archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191016152935/https://www.nihiguam.org/>) from the original on 16 October 2019, retrieved 16 October 2019
22. Chung (1983).

23. Chung 1998:236 and passim
24. Zobel, Erik (2002). "The Position of Chamorro and Palauan in the Austronesian Family Tree: Evidence from Verb Morphosyntax". In Wouk, Fay; Ross, Malcolm (eds.). *The History and Typology of Western Austronesian Voice Systems* (<https://www.academia.edu/35325165>). Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. pp. 405–434. doi:10.15144/PL-518.405 (<https://doi.org/10.15144/PL-518.405>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20201113192122/https://www.academia.edu/35325165/The_position_of_Chamorro_and_Palauan_in_the_Austronesian_family_tree_evidence_from_verb_morphosyntax) from the original on 13 November 2020. Retrieved 22 June 2020.
25. https://kumisionchamoru.guam.gov/sites/default/files/utugrafiha_chamoru_guahan.pdf
26. Cunningham, Lawrence J. (1992). *Ancient Chamorro Society*. Honolulu, Hawaii: The Bess Press. p. 144. ISBN 1-880188-05-8.
27. The Maga'låhi (president) is Dr. Rafael Rodríguez-Ponga Salamanca (Madrid, Spain); Maga'låhi ni onrao (honorary president): Dr. Robert A. Underwood (president, University of Guam); Teniente maga'låhi (vice-president): Prof. Dr. Thomas Stolz (Universität Bremen).

References

- Blust, Robert. (2000). *Chamorro Historical Phonology*. University of Hawaii Press.
- Chung, Sandra. (1983). *Transderivational Relationships in Chamorro Phonology*. University of California, San Diego.
- Chung, Sandra. (1998). *The Design of Agreement: Evidence from Chamorro*. University of Chicago Press: Chicago.
- Rodríguez-Ponga, Rafael (2003). *El elemento español en la lengua chamorra*. Madrid: Servicio de Publicaciones, Universidad Complutense (Complutense University of Madrid). <http://eprints.ucm.es/3664/>
- Rodríguez-Ponga, Rafael (2009). *Del español al chamorro. Lenguas en contacto en el Pacífico*. Madrid: Ediciones Gondo.
- Topping, Donald M. (1973). *Chamorro reference grammar*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Topping, Donald M., Pedro M. Ogo, and Bernadita C. Dungca (1975). *Chamorro-English dictionary*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Topping, Donald M. (1980). *Spoken Chamorro: with grammatical notes and glossary*, rev. ed. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Further reading

- Aguon, K. B. (1995). *Chamorro: A Complete Course of Study*. Agana, Guam: K.B. Aguon.
- Chung, Sandra (2020). *Chamorro Grammar* (<https://escholarship.org/content/qt2sx7w4h5/qt2sx7w4h5.pdf>) (PDF). Santa Cruz: University of California. doi:10.48330/E2159R (<https://doi.org/10.48330/E2159R>).

External links

- Chamorro-English Online Dictionary (<http://www.chamoru.info/dictionary/>)
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20131223170220/http://ns.gov.gu/language.html>
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20060613193013/http://www.offisland.com/thelanguage.html>
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20031119062318/http://www.chamorro.com/fino/fino.html>
- Chamorro-English dictionary (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fu2Au0dreyYC&printsec=frontcover>), partially available at Google Books.

z*A Chamorro Reference Grammar (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iUQle0R4Y3sC&printsec=frontcover>), partially available at Google Books.

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20050405213852/http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org/definition/Chamorro-english/>
- Chamorro Wordlist at the Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071212072402/http://language.psy.auckland.ac.nz/austronesian/language.php?id=18>)
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20081210161635/http://www.sous-le-soleil-de-guam.com/>
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20110716095102/http://www.fb10.uni-bremen.de/chin/> Chamorro Linguistics International Network (CHIN).
- Text and software files from "Chamorro-English Dictionary (PALI Language Texts: Micronesia)" by Donald M. Topping, Pedro M. Ogo, and Bernadita C. Dungca, published in 1975 by University of Hawaii Press archived at [Kaipuleohone](#).
- Index cards of plant and animal names in Chamorro language in [Kaipuleohone](#).

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chamorro_language&oldid=1092403170"

